## THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 THINK of Adjutant-general Koontz starting

a national order of any kind! Gosh!

try and his own feelings.

As a "great movement" Adjutant-general Koontz's new veteran organization appears to be a failure. The closer it is looked at the

smaller it grows. THE second and last session of the Fiftieth Congress will convene to-day, and receive the President's message on the state of the coun-

BELVA LOCKWOOD received two votes in Kentucky. One of them might have been cast by Mr. Watterson in one of his moments of general disgust with the administration; but whose was the other, the star-eyed being disfranchised?

REPORTS from New Mexico indicate that Mr. George W. Julian is an official who should be called home early by the coming administration. Indiana does not want him, but New Mexico will not have him, and this unfortunate State will probably be compelied to submit to his return to its "midst."

SPEAKING of Prohibition in Rhode Island, the Providence Journal says: "The saloons are quite as open, more numerous and more mischievous than they were under the license system." As a means of regulating or restraining the drink evil and the liquor traffic, general prohibition is a questionable method. Local option is the key to the situation.

MR. WILLIAMSON, of Philadelphia, has paid over to the trustees the \$5,000,000 given by him for the establishment of a free industrial school for boys. It is a great gift, but Mr. Williamson has marred it and limited his own generosity by restricting its benefits to white boys and barring negroes out. It is a pity that a man so liberal in one way should be so narrow-spirited in another.

THE West is having its innings this year. Not long since the buxom maidens this side the Alleghenies were spoken of slightingly as "corn-fed" by a trifling Eastern press, but now comes the Philadelphia Record and urges people, even Philadelphia people, to eat corn and thereby circumvent the speculators who have put up the prices of wheat, flour and bread. Time's revenges are slow, but they

THE Journal hopes the Democrats will go ahead with the proposed investigation of the late election, not only in Indiana, but everywhere, for that matter. Let the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth be made known. We want the country to know of the forgeries, perjuries, corruption and bulldozing of the Democratic managers in Indiana. Let the world be made acquainted with the tactics of the Democratic boodlers and the outrages of Hawkins's thieves and thugs. Turn on the light.

MODERN conveniences have their drawbacks. Last spring the Louisville City Council created the office of inspector of electric-light wires, and a practical electrician, who had been for years in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was the first appointee to the position. He began his duties on May 1, and since that time he has inspected about 120 buildings, of which he found twenty to be in danger of fire from ignition by the wires. In introducing electric lights, this matter should be carefully looked to.

WONDER if it was Republican bribery and corruption that caused the enormous majorities in most of the Northern States, the very lege Republican vote in Kentucky, exceeding Cleveland's four years ago, and that reduced the Democratic majority in Virginia to 1,500. If the Democrats conclude to investigate Indiana they had better investigate the other States. And while they are about it they had better investigate Missouri, where Gen. Harrison received 236,325 votes against 202,261 for Blaine four years ago; and California, where he received 124,811 votes against 100,816 for Blaine. The ground-swell was general.

On Saturday last a party of prominent genllemen, representing large business and transportation intersts, visited Atlanta and were tendered a public reception in the evening. A speech of welcome on behalf of the city was responded to by Mr. Charles S. Smith, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who, after saying some pleasant things about the growth and prospects of Atlanta, said:

"I have been amazed to find, in my intercourse with the business men of the South, that on questions of business, even extending to tariff and revenue reform, partisan Republican as I am, there is a very slight difference to-day between men who want nothing for

whole country. If I might allude for a moment to an apprehension which I have found to be more or less prevalent in your States, that the policy of the incoming administration would be likely to be less friendly than that of the present one in the South, I want to say, gentlemen, that such is not the belief of the merchants of New York, and I am willing to predict that the President-elect is large enough to comprehend the issues that prevail in your section, and that you will have no occasion to regret the result of the late elec-

We should infer from this that Mr. Smith is a man of level head.

THE DEMOCRATIC FRAUD HOWLERS.

The only conceivable motive for the chorus of Democratic lying in regard to the recent election in this State is to shield their committee and managers from the maledictions showered on them since the election. It is a notorious fact that for weeks before the election, and even after the polls were closed, they gave out the most positive assurances that the State was Democratic by a large plurality, and advised their people to bet freely on the result. This confidence of the managers was based partly on ignorance and partly on an over estimate of the power of patronage, boodle and good schemes. On the strength of their assurances thousands of Democrats did bet a great deal more than they could afford to lose, many of them all they were worth. Their consternation at the result was proportioned to their previous confidence of winning. They all felt about as one expressed it, "as if they had been struck on the nose by a box-car." When they got their second wind they began to curse the committees and managers for deceiving them, and they have kept it up pretty steadily since. The latter had no defense to offer, and the only shelter they could find from the storm of abuse was in the charge that the Republicans had carried the State by bribery and corruption. This is supposed to save their political reputations, justify their advice to their victims to bet, and explain the Republican victory. The word was passed along the line, and the howl of fraud followed. It is simply another Democratic good scheme. The assertion that the Republicans carried the State by bribery and fraud, or that these played any considerable or appreciable part in the Republican victory, is an unmitigated lie, no matter from what quarter it comes, or who circulates or repeats it. The Democrats spent four dollars to our one. In this county they spent ten dollars to our one. They got the entire floating vote of the State, and polled a heavy fraudulent vote besides. The Republicans carried the State in spite of bribery and fraud, and with a fair election they would carry it to-morrow by twice as large a plurality as they did on Nov. 6 There was no bigger or balder Democratic lie put out during the campaign than this post-election lie about Republican bribery and fraud. The Democratic pretense of desiring an investigation of the election is rot. The Republicans would welcome an investigation. If the Democratic fraud-howlers have any facts, or evidence, or clews indicating corruption, let them be brought out or laid before the proper authorities. The Republicans would like nothing better than a searching investigation of the whole business, with a comparison of committee-books, campaign expenses and election methods. Only let us have an honest investigation for the truth, and not an ex parte star chamber proceeding, designed to smirch Republicans and shield Democrats. The Democrats control the present House of Representatives. If the House has authority to investigate a popular election in Indiana, we invite and challenge them to do it. They cannot begin too soon to suit us.

MR. GRADY'S NIGHTMARE.

The Atlantic Constitution of Nov. 30 publishes in full what the headliner calls "Grady's Great Speech," being the speech delivered by the editor of the Constitution before a large and distinguished assemblage at Augusta. The special dispatch introducing the report of the speech says: "Great as is Mr. Grady's reputation as an orator, he won new laurels to-day. His figures were graceful and artistically worked out, his eloquence was winhing, and his magnetic influence over his audience never greater." It is gratifying to learn from the Constitution that Mr. Grady retains his oratorical powers unimpaired, and when the list of Southern spell-binders comes to be made up we doubt not his name will lead all the rest.

Mr. Grady's Augusta speech, stripped of surplusage, was an argument in favor of maintaining the solid South by maintaining the solidarity of the white vote in the South. Incidentally, therefore, it was an argument against negro suffrage and fair elections. From beginning to end it was based on the bugaboo of "negro domination," of which he

"It dominates, and will dominate, all other issues with us. Political spoils are not to be considered. The administration of our affairs is secondary, and patronage is less. Economic issues are as naught, and even great moral reforms must wait on the settlement of this question. To quarrel over other issues while this is impending is to imitate the mother quail that thrums the leaves afar from her nest, or recall the finesse of the Spartan boy who smiled in his mother's face while he hid the fox that was gnawing at his vitals."

Mr. Gredy indulged in a good many fire flights as to his love for the Union, his desire for complete reconciliation, his deprecation of sectionalism, and his earnest friendship for the colored race, but it all led up to the conclusion that the white people of the South never could, never would and never should submit to negro rule. As another specimen of his style and the oratorical fervor with which he belabored a man of straw we quote again:

"The negro can never be established in dominion over the white race of the South. The sword of Grant and the bayonets of his army could not maintain them in the supremacy they had won from the helplessness of our people. No sword drawn by mortal man, no army marshalled by mortal hand, can replace them in the supremacy from which they were cast down by our people, for the Lord God Almighty decreed otherwise when he created these races, and the flaming sword of His archangel will enforce his decree and work

out His plan of unchangeable wisdem." It is discouraging to see a man of Mr. Grady's intelligence, and who has been regarded | road built in the United States? as an exponent of the new South, still harping themselves but only good government for the on the bugaboo of "negro domination." He

discusses the race question as if it were the mission of the Republican party to elevate black people at the expense of white, and as if its deepest and dearest purpose were to humiliate the Southern whites by the establishment of what they call negro domination. Nothing is further from the truth. The Republican party is not organized for the advancement of men, but of principles. It does not desire to elevate men of one race or color at the expense of another, least of all to elevate colored people at the expense of whites. It aims to elevate all by protecting the rights and promoting the interests of all. It would like to see the experiment of republican government, universal suffrage and fair elections honestly tried in the South with a view of ascertaining if that would not furnish the best solution of the race question. We find these the best solvent of difficult questions in the North, and see no reason why they should not be in the South. As for negro domination, it certainly is not desirable unless the negroes are fitted and qualified to exercise it; but negro domination based on fair elections would be preferable to white domination established and maintained by fraud and force. But why should there be negro domination? The Southern whites ought not to be afraid to compete with the negroes for political supremacy on equal terms. Is it necessary to deprive the negroes of the ballot in order to prevent negro domination? We do not believe it. We have a better opinion of the Southern whites. We do not believe the Caucasian is played out. The way to divide the colored vote and exorcise the bugaboo of negro domination is to give them the ballot, let them vote, and let their votes be counted. The way to keep them solid, to maintain the color line, and intensify the friction of the race question, is to deny them their rights. A free ballot is the true solution of the Southern question! Under its influence the horrible specter of negro domination would vanish like ghosts at

FRANCIS MURPHY'S WORK.

With all the agitation of the temperance question that has been in progress for the past few years practical and efficient; temperance work has been somewhat neglected. Politics has been allowed to interfere with the conversion of the drunkard from the error of his ways; the teaching of temperance principles to the rising generation has given place to party scheming that has retarded rather than advanced the desired reform. The process of educating the people into the ways of morality was found too tedious by the organizations formed for that purpose, and they turned their attention to devising means for coercing the thirsty public into the straight and narrow path of abstinence.

One worker, a host in himself, was not

deceived by the cry that a temperance millennium could be legislated into existence, and, regardless of politics, continued on the even tenor of his way. Almost alone, Mr. Francis Murphy has for several years conducted the work of reform on the old line-that of appealing to the better nature and the common sense of the victims of drink, and to the intelligence of youthful hearers. His refusal to join with the political workers has cost him some friends, but these have been more than replaced by the thousands whom he has won from evil courses. Law may do much to restrict indulgence in intoxicants, but law without the sentiment to support it can be of little value. In their eagerness to accomplish their aim at one stroke, the misguided third-partyites and their allies have forgotten that the public needed constant instruction and persuasion to bring it in line with the laws already existing, to say nothing of more stringent ones. They forgot that the people must be taught not only their need of laws, but of the individual need of sobriety. Murphy has done part to supply this oversight. He has shown the physical and moral dangers of intemperance and the beauties of clean living. He has pictured the horrors of drunkenness and the sufferings caused to the innocent. He has appealed to the manliness of his hearers, their affections, their intelligence, their hopes of a future, and the result has been wonderful. Not all of the tens of thousands who have pledged themselves to abstinence at his request have kept their promises, perhaps, but great numbers have done so. His influence is only for good, and he is doing a great work. While in Indianapolis he should be sustained and encouraged by all who are really interested in the progress of social and moral reform.

THE Charleston News and Courier recognizes business interests as a potent factor in the recent Southern elections. It says: "The election of a Republican Congressman from the Chattanooga district does not mean that Chattanooga has suddenly forgotten the South, but that many millions are invested there in iron industries, and the people believed, wisely or unwisely, that President Cleveland's policy meant financial loss to them." The News and Courier appears to be doing some thinking.

THE Japanese Minister and his charming wife are preparing for a brilliant social season at Washington. The spaces in their long drawing-room are artistically broken up by a clever arrangement of screens. Some of these are particularly noticeable. One is covered with cloth of gold, with the design of a rocky coast. with a flight of birds over it, woven into the cloth. The cabinets in the room are of exquisite workmanship, and the bamboo chairs are upholstered in purple tapestry, brocaded with birds and branches of trees. The minister prizes greatly a tall Satsuma vase, enameled on silver, accompanied by a parchment containing the congratulations of 2,000 people, sent him when his appointment as minister to this country was announced. Madame Mutsu entertains her intimate friends with music on the "koto." the Japanese piano.

A SYNDICATE has offered £4,400,000 for the fortification wall surrounding Paris and the ground attached to it, The wall cost £4,700,000. The French War Office has recommended the demolition of the circular wall.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal 1. When and where was the first railroad built! 2. When and where was the first rail-

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 1. The first railroad for carrying passengers was built in England in 1825, though traction loco-

motives had been used successfully on tram roads several years before that. The first railroad in the United States was constructed in 1826, and was operated in connection with a granite quarry in Massachusetts. It was several years, however, before steam locomotives

fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals How many soldiers did General R. E. Lee surrender to General U. S. Grant, at Appomatox. April 9, 1865.

CARLISLE, Ind. The number of men surrendered in the army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Lee, was 27,805. The number in the different armies surrendered was 174,223.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"I AM accused," says Marshal MacMahon, "of having served several governments. It is quite true. I served them all loyelly; and I may add that I regretted them all, except my own." MRS. HANNIBAL A. HOPKINS, of Lansing. Mich., has the trappings of Ethan Allen in her possession and wants to sell them for \$1.500. How the duds got away from Vermont is a mys-

A LIFE-SIZED oil painting of John Potter, LL D., bishop of Oxford, who ordained John Wesley deacon and priest, and who was afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, has been given to Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Church.

THE French mint will soon replace the copper sous with nickels. Singularly enough the five and ten centime pieces will be perforated in the center after the manner of Chinese coins. This enables them to be strung and counted or handled with great ease.

MME MUNEMITSU MUTSU, wife of the Japanese minister at Washington, entertains her intimate friends with music on the "koto," the Japanese piano. It is six feet long by eight inches wide, and the silk strings are drawn lengthwise on the rounded top. Mme. Mutsu is a clever performer on the "Hoto," and she is especially acceptable when she renders the music of the "Mikado." One of the beauties of King Humbert's

Italian court is the Marquise Taffini d'Acceglio, who was formerly Miss Wickersham, of Philadelphia. The Marquis, her husband, is a lieutenant-general in the Italian army and a man of wealth, besides being the twenty-first inheritor of his title. A sister of the Marchioness mara brother of ex-President Gowen, of the Read-

Being asked to announce from his pulpit a lecture by an "escaped nun," the Rev. W. H. Thomas, a Methodist minister of Worcester, Mass, thus repled: "I am not in harmony with the un-Christian, un-American, discourteous assault upon the Roman Catholic Church, now so popular about Boston. I am endeavoring to to educate my people to higher things and must desline to read your notice.'

THE Emperor of Austria fully appreciates the misconduct of his son, the Crown Prince, and does not blame Princess Stephanie for wanting to luave him. But he opposes the idea of a di vorse, because the young couple have no son-only a daughter-and some of the states of the Empire are under the Salie law. Should this ittle Princess ever succeed her father, therefore, there would be a breaking up of the em-

A SKETCH of Mrs. Humphrey Ward describes her as by birth an Australian. Her husband, it is mentioned, is now the art critic of the London Times, but his chief work is in editing works for print. Mrs. Ward's first volume was a child's story, "Milly and Olly," 1881, with illustrations by the wife of the well-known artist, Alma-Tadema. Mr. and Mrs. Ward live in one of the large, old-fashioned houses in Russell square, near the British Mu-

DR. J. BAYARD, an uncle of the Secretary of State, is described as a curious eccentric, practically a hermit, and living all alone by himself in a but of his own construction, about thirty miles northwest of San Antonio, Tex., to which he betook himself many years ago on the elopement of his wife. On the west side of the hut is a little round hole about a foot in diameter, covered with glass. Through this aperture the hermit can look out upon his grave. over which he keeps a constant watch. This tomb is dug into the solid limestone. It cost him four years' toll, and is ten feet deep. The descent into the tomb is made—not designedly, however-by thirteen steps. In this stone sepulcher hangs an iron pot, in which the Doctor burns sulphur, and through the tomb he often scatters disinfectante.

THE naked hills lie wanton to the breeze. The fields are nude, the groves unfrocked, What wonder is that the corn is shocked? -Peoria Transcript.

COMMENT AND OPINION:

A PENSION fund for disabled life-savers, as

well as for the families of those who perish at the post of duty, would be a credit to the government .- New York World. It is reported from Ohio that the cabbagehead trust has collapsed. This seems to be a painfully roundabout way of saying that the mugwump is no more, no more.-New York

that it is time to send abroad only American in the truest sense of the word. - Iowa State Raising and expending money for internal improvements and protecting home industries are every whit as democratic in conception as the opposition to such undertakings. If there

is nothing more democratic in the Democratic

In discussing the changes in the diplomatic

service that will be made under the new admin-

istration, there seems to be a general feeling

party than such opposition, its name is characterless. - Boston Advertiser. THE Republican party will do nothing rashly and nothing whatever in a spirit of enmity t the South The fact of the matter is that the Republican party loves the South and wants it to become great and presperous. So it will in time, when it has shaken off some of its old

leaders and repudiated some of its old follies. -Albany Journal. THERE is nothing the matter with the business outlook. The Republican victory has restored the shaken confidence of the country, and the people are relieved of their doubts and distrust of the future. They are just preparing to reap the harvest of prosperity which is in

store for the enterprising, industrious and thrifty. - Minneapolis Tribune. THE trades-union is the means by which the laborer reaches financial safety from the storm of competition. It ought to be a golden rule with every workingman to join the union of his trade and support it with might and main, not only for his own benefit, received and to come. but also for that of every other man who earns

his bread by the strength of his good right arm.

-Now York Press. Those who were kind to the slaves before the war found in them faithful, kind-hearted protectors of women and children, even while the master of the house was absent fighting to perpetuate their slavery. Instead of organizing to resist the colored people, let Southern communities organize societies to help them actively in every enlightened way possible. Then the Southern question will solve itself. - New York

You can't keep this country running on a Southern policy, or an Eastern, or a Western. or a Northern policy. Such a policy is simply the hiding-place of unnatural rivalries and the cover for ill-feeling. There is but one policy for a republic that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that is a policy which sternly ignores all sections and administers the laws with an equal hand toward all slike.- New York Herald.

BETHANY houses and refuges for fallen women are noble charities, but they hardly touch the surface of the great social and industrial problem. A more far-reaching, and wiser and nobler philanthrophy will not limit its efforts to save the fallen: it will work to save from falling by improving the conditions under which women labor, by shortening their hours of toil, lightening their burdens and increasing their pay. -Peoria Transcript.

THE interstate law is yet largely an experi ment. It may even be in part a failure. It may may have failed in part to prevent unjust disoriminations as to persons and places, and it may have imposed arbitrary and unjust conditions upon the roads. But all this does not prove it to be a failure; much less does it show no necessity for such an act. The roads are the victims chiefly of themselves rather than of the law or the commission .- Springfield Republic-

THE reactionary tendencies of the Democratic party are too well known to justify any hopes that they would accept a popular verdict. They have never even accepted the verdict of the war or the constitutional amendments that grew out of it. \* \* \* The Democratic House may persist in the ex-confederate, pro-British tariff policy that has been rebuked by the defeat of President Cleveland and the overthrow of his interviewers, may gather from his speeches all that body, to the extent of refusing topics on which the newspapers would like to hear from him. His good friends, the Harrison's taste in wood interviewers, may gather from his speeches all flavor of a roc's egg.

to adopt the Senate bill that the Nation has indorsed, but that will only delay for a few months the legislation the people have demanded.-Cleveland Leader.

SENATOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, made a speech at Atlanta the other day, in the course of which he referred to the "foul and unnatural monster which, under the name of protection, invades every community to plunder and destroy," and so on in the same good old Bourbon vein. If Mr. Colquitt could only have been induced to deliver this address in Connecticut before election it would have been worth a thousand votes to the Republican party. - Boston Journal.

Money honestly and laboriously earned is apt to stick, for the hand that has bardened and the brow that has sweat in securing it are powerful reminders of its proper value. A well-rounded, happy life is not to be built up by feverish speculation brought on by a haste to become rich; but a life reaches its fullest perfection and acquires its greatest capability for enjoyment when by moderate growth its roots strike deep into the soil of prosperity, and its branches in-crease slowly till it reaches its fullest legitimate maturity. - Boston Journal.

THERE is plenty of reason for the prejudice against woman suffrage on the ground that it would lower woman from the elevated position in which men are now so well pleased to place her. Those who would persuade her to give up the pure gold of the honors which she now wears for the sake of the tiusel of political notoriety, or surrender the substance of the great power which she now possesses over men for the mere shadow of political influence, are not true friends of womankind .- Boston Journal.

BLAINE AND SHERMAN.

How the Former Tendered the Presidential

Nomination to the Latter. The North American Review for December contains a remarkable article by Gen. W. T. Sherman entitled "The Hon. James G. Blaine," in which among other things, these two remarkable letters are for the first time given to the

In the year of our Lord 1884, there was to be a sharp contest for the nomination in Chicago for a presidential candidate of the Republican party. The press and people generally believed that Blaine wanted it, and everybody turned to him as the man best qualified to execute the policy to accomplish the result aimed at. Still, abnegating himself, he wrote to me from Washington this letter:

"Confidential, strictly and absolutely so. "WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1884. "My Dear General-This letter requires no answer. After reading it file it away in your most secret drawer or give it to the flames. "At the approaching convention at Chicago it is more than possible, it is indeed not improbable, that you may be nominated for the Presidency. If so you must stand your hand, accept the responsibility and assume the duties of the place to which you will surely be chosen if a

"You must not look upon it as the work of the politicians. If it comes to you it will come as the ground swell of popular demand, and you can no more refuse than you could have refused to obey an order when you were a lieutenant in the army. If it comes to you at all it will come as a call of patriotism. It would, in such an event, injure your great fame as much to de-cline it as it would for you to seek it. Your bistoric record, full as it is, would be rendered still more glorious by such an administration as you would be able to give the country. Do not say a word in advance of the convention, no matter who may ask you. You are with your friends who will jealously guard your honor and renown. Your friend, J.MES G. BLAINE." To which I replied:

> "912 GARRISON AVENUE, "ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28, 1884.

Hop. James G. Blame, Washington: "My Dear Friend-I have received your let ter of the 25th; shall construe it as absolutely confidential, not intimating even to any member of my family that I have heard from you, and though you may not expect an answer I hope you will not construe one as unwarranted.

"I have had a great many letters from all points of the compass to a similar effect, one or two of which I have answered frankly, but the great mass are unanswered. "I ought not to submit myself to the cheap ridicule of declining what is not offered, but it

is only fair to the many really able men who rightfully aspire to the high honor of being President of the United States to let them know that I am not and must not be construed as a rival. In every man's life occurs an epoch when he must choose his own career and when he may not throw off the responsibility or tamely place his destiny in the hands of friends. Mine occurred in Louisians, when, in 1861, alone in the midst of a people blinded by supposed wrongs, I resolved to stand by the Union as long as a fragment of it survived on which to cling. Since then, through faction, tempest, war and peace, my career has been all my family and friends could ask. We are now in a good house of our own choice, with reasonable provisions for old age, surrounded by kind and admiring friends, in a community where Catholicism is held in respect and veneration, and where my children will naturally grow up in contact with an industrious and frugal people, You have known and appreciated Mrs. Sherman from childhood, have also known each and all the members of my family, and can understand without an explanation from me how their thoughts and feelings should and ought to influence my action. But I will not even throw

off on them the responsibility. "I will not in any event entertain or accept a nomination as a candidate for President by the Chicago Republican convention, or any other convention, for reasons personal to myself. claim that the civil war, in which I simply did a man's fair share of work, so perfectly accomplished peace that military men have an abso-lute right to rest, and to demand that the men who have been schooled in the arts and practice of peace shall new do their work equally well. y Serator can step from his ch Capitol into the White House and fulfill the office of President with more skill and success than a Grant, Sherman or Sheridan, who were soldiers by education and nature, who filled well their office when the country was in danger, but were not schooled in the practice by which civil communities are and should be governed. I claim that our experience since 1865 demonstrates the truth of this my proposition. Therefore, I say that patriotism does not demand of me what I construe as a sacrifice of

judgment, of inclination and of self-interest. 'I have my personal affairs in a state of absolute safety and comfort. I owe no man a cent, have no expensive habits, envy no man his wealth or power, no complications or indirect liabilities and would account myself a fool, a madman, an ass, to embark anew, at sixty-five years of age, in a career that may become at any moment tempest-to: sed by perfidy, the defalcation, the dishonesty or neglect of any single one of a hundred thousand subordinates utterly unknown to the President of the United States, not to say the eternal worriment by a vast host of impecunious friends and old military subordinates. Even as it is I am tortured by the charitable appeals of poor, distressed pensioners, but, as President. these would be multiplied beyond human en-

"I remember well the experience of Generals Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Grant, Hayes and Garfield, all elected because of their military services, and am warned, not encouraged, by their sad experiences. "The civilians of the United States should and

must buffet with this thankless office, and leave us old soldiers to enjoy the peace we fought for and think we earned. With profound respect, W. T. SHERMAN." "Your friend. These letters prove absolutely that Mr. Blaine,

though qualified, waived to me personally a nomination which the world still believes he then coveted for hims olf. For copies of these latters I believe I have been importuned 1,000 times, but as a soldier l claim the privilege of unmasking my batteries when I please.

Only Good Until After Election. Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is a certain degree of queerness about the outcome of the administration's treatment of the Northern Pacific Realroad's indemnity grants. The rather striking claims which were made by the administration, of its work in restoring the land grants to the people, comprised as a leading feature a decision of the Secretary of the Interior against that company's claim to 4,000,000 acres of indemnity land. After the election is over an opinion from the Attorney general appears overruling the previous opinion and sustaining the claim of the corporation. The peculiarity of this timely reversal-for the interest of the corporation-is in the fact that the Attorney-general's opinion is dated in last January, but by some strange oversight, perhaps on account of the way in which the administration was engrossed in reforming the tariff it was never published until the other day. I

Harrison's Policy.

was only good until after election?

it pessible that the administration's land policy

Philadelphia American. Mr. Harrison, having made more than a hundred public speeches before his election, de clines now to make any more. He can hold his tongue, when the time comes for that, with tremendous force. He will not be pumped an to the make-up of his Cabinet, his views of the best policy towards Canada, his purposes as to civil-service reform, or any other of the inter

they may as well not waste their time in trying get any more. He is not going rob his imaugural of interest for the public by dealing it out piecemeal. through the reporters, before the 4th of March. In this he is eminently wise, and if our newsmongers were as unxious to inform the public as they are to find slomething "fresh" and "snecial," they could get answers to most of their deep problems in Mr. Harrison's speeches and letters. Why de they not ransack and tabulate these, so as to show exactly where the President-elect stands? Why perpetrate the absurdity of asking whether he means to enforce the civil-service reform law, when his Senate speech on Mr. Cleveland's administration of that law, the platform adopted at Chicago, and his letter of acceptance, put the matter in the clearest light? It is nothing better than impertinence to ask him to thresh all that straw over again. when he has not time for much more important matters.

GEN. HARRISON SINCE ELECTION.

His Course Increases Confidence in His Wisdom and Prudence.

Philadelphia Press. Gen. Harrison since the election has deepened the impression he made on the country during the campaign. No candidate in the long history of our presidential elections has spoken oftener, more freely or more fully during his canvass. For weeks he was daily before the people with a speech, which was the next morning before the 4,000,000 voters within reach of the daily press of the country. Every speech helped him, and the cause for which he was a standard-bearer. Not one contained a word or a sentence which was used to his injury. Neither the malice of his enemies nor the ingenuity of partisan opponents could find text or protext for attack in these speeches, whose collected bulk would fill a volume. . If ever a presidential candidate made his own calling and election sure by his own efforts, Gen. Harrison did it in these speeches, which began with his pomination and ended a

fortnight before his triumphant election. But if General Harr son showed he could talk before election, he has shown he could hold bis tongue since then. Visited by hundreds, sought by scores, closeted with conspicuous men by the dozen, a center of the pleas, the pressure and the pertinacious petitions which beat about a President-elect, General Harrison has made no mistakes. He has grown daily before the country. His reticence, poise and prudence have impressed all. He has blundered into none of the sentiment which marred the first post-election month of some of his recent predecessors. He has no pledges. He has avoided political en tanglements. We hear nothing of any Indianapolis "conference." The Cabinet-makers are at sea. The gossip venders bring nothing away from the modest home in which the next President has spent so many hard-working

General Harrison is keeping his own counsel making his own plans, giving no one a right to speak for his policy until he lays it down himself, and acting as his own Cabinet-maker. The Republican party and the country see all this with profound satisfaction. It breeds confidence in the President and his administration. It stills apprehension at the South and elsewhere. It creates the conviction that public interests have in General Harrison a man silent, resolute and decided, who acts for kimself, but waits in his action until all is heard that can be said on

the issue before him The work of a President is hard. The open ings for error are legion. A President has none of the aid a secretary gets from the permanent staff of a department. The White House has no "permanent under-secretary." Each new incumbent begins the work snew. The preparation for the office is sown thick with pitfalls. More than one administration has been wrecked by the work done before its chief was inaugurated. For four months before he assumes office a President-elect bears many of the burdens of office and enjoys none of its vantage ground and opportunity. In such a period, discretion, demeanor and decision are everything, and General Harrison has shown all the country as a whole. With all the bitterness of party strife there is not a country in the world in which the great mass of citizens are more ready to support in a sound public policy a public officer whose election they have opposed. General Harrison has only to go on ar he has begun during the first month since his election to rally to his support the sound, conservative sentiment of the land, irrespective of

DEMOCRATIC BRIBERY CHARGES

The Absurdity of the Assertion that the Election Was Carried by Bribery.

The Democratic papers are trying to find some consolation for their recent defeat by charging it to the lavish use of money on the part of the Republicans. Of course none of them believe what they are themselves eaving, but they hope to create a popular suspicion which will be of use to them in future elections. They know that big black type in the headlines of a newspapers and a mouthful of figures from a man who wants to be considered prominent in politics will go further with the majority of the Democratic party than sworn evidence in a court. So ex-Senator McDonald is called in as a witness, and he places the sum that the Repubicans dumped into Indiana at \$1,000,000; Texas Mills "sees" McDonald and "goes" him \$500,000 better, and doubtless when Chairman Brice comes to be interviewed he will "raise" the

"pet" to \$2,000,000. Without stopping to show these newspapers what an insult they are flinging into the face of the American people we would like to ask them to catch their breath while the absurdity of their charges is pointed out. If the Republicans carried the election by bribery, how does it happen that they lost in the large cities, where the purchasable vots resides, and gained among the honest, sturdy population of the rural counties? And how was it that the Democrats gained largely in New York city, Troy, Albany and places where a corruption fund is always potent, and lost in every county where elections are conducted free from money? The Republican losses and gains in Indiana were made in just the same localities as in New York. If there was Republican bribery in Indiana in order to carry it for Harrison, how was it that the Republican plurality on Congressmen in

that State was double what it was on presi-

dential electors? Two years ago General Harrison was a candidate before the people of Indiana for re-election to the Senate and his plurality on the vote for members of the Legislature was 9,580. Was that the result of bribery? At the same election the Republican State ticket had a plurality of 3,324, but by force and fraud the Democrats refused to give the Republican Lieutenant-governor his rights, and through an infamous gerrymander they defeated Harrison's re-election. len't it the height of impudence for the organs of a party which is a colossal combination against the purity of the ballot to shrick "boodle" in big type? "Sim" Coy, the con-victed Democratic tally-sheet forger, must laugh in his sleeves as he sits in Michigan City, Ind., prison, at this new-found virtue of his party; and "Joe" Mackin. of Joliet, Ill., prison, must fear that his party has experienced a change of heart since he stuffed ballot-bexes for it.

Fraud and forgery on the part of the Democrats can never excuse bribery on the part of the Republicans. The latter ask for no triumph but a clean one, and they always make their appeal to the intelligence, and not to the sordid motives of the voters. The Democracy was beaten in a square stand-up fight, and not withstanding the facts that it had the cards stocked in the South, and it was led by notorious corruptionists, and that its national committee was purposely made up of railroad "boodlers." Inder these circumstances it is only making itself ridiculous now by shricking fraud and

Grandfather's Hat.

New York Herald. Most of the talk about "grandfather's hat" is oure nonsense. It was not so frightfully big after all, and if Mr. Harrison's head contains all the plans for the welfare of the people it is credited with he will never be able to pull the old gentleman's tile down to his eyebrows without bursting the hatband.

A Good Idea.

Pumpkins and apples and wild animals continue to flow in upon General Harrison at Indiapapolis. Some of these people ought to send their curiosities to President Cleveland. He will soon have time to amuse himself with them.

Why It Hurts Them.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The real complaint of the seceders from the G. A. R. in Indiana and Illinois is not that it was used as a political machine against them; but that it could not be used as a political machine in their favor.

One Policy for the Whole Country. Buffalo Express.

pretty good one. In other words, he has no Southern policy, but will treat the country as a whole, and treat it fairly. A Hard Task.

President Harrison's Southern policy is a

Chicago Mail. The Cabinet-makers find their task, this time, . most unsatisfactory one. President-elect Harrison's taste in woods is as unknown as the